

**District Court of the United States
for the
Central District of California**

Kristen Michelle Lee Joseph,
Plaintiffs,
v.
Los Angeles County, et. al.
Defendants.

Case No.: 2:23-CV-09991-SVW-E

Motion to Proceed with Fees filed under 46 USC 10314 in lieu of in forma pauperis

To the Court and Clerk of the Court,

I am raising this brief as a Seaman as per Title 46 of the United States Code as it appears such is proper. I say that as it appears the Birth Certificate that names me with my name in all Capital Letters is a form of document that moves me into the commercial realm even though I was not fully aware of such until recently and that apparently has an effect on the case. It appears that it is thereby and for which I am being treated as a “Seaman” even if that might be clear prima facia. So, it appears that I am under Admiralty Law as per this and have the right to certain fees being waved under 46 USC 10314. I assert this as it appears that I am able to waive the filing fee under this. Also, it appears to allow me to have a better status in the litigation.

I am raising this because in admiralty, I need to be able to raise all the proper offences and defenses I can to make the best argument to properly advance my interests in this case. In Article IV of the Articles of Confederation delineates various statuses that can be had as an individual. One segment states directly:

1 “The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the
 2 people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States,
 3 *paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted*, shall be entitled to all
 4 privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States;”

5 So, I do not wish to willingly place myself in “Pauper”status by filing out the in Forma
 6 Pauperus. If I am a Seaman as it appears, then I need to assert such plainly and accordingly.
 7 Now, there are those who argue that the Articles of Confederation have been replaced by the
 8 Constitution of the United States. That is a common belief. However, Clause 13 denotes the
 9 process of Amending requires the votes of the original 13 states. The Constitution for the United
 10 States only has 12 states signing on. It appears that Rhode Island never signed, which is not only
 11 significant, but it is more likely the case that the Articles of Confederation are the Articles of
 12 Incorporation and that makes the Constitution the bylaws. This in turn means the Articles of
 13 Confederation are a superior law to the Constitution. Ultimately, I may be wrong, but I believe
 14 this line of reason is important. I believe it is correct. If the court deems me wrong, it may strike
 15 this pleading on its own accord, but I believe it is correct.

16 I fortify my position citing liberally from a case decided by the Supreme Court of the
 17 United States that was in Admiralty in part: Robertson v. Baldwin, 165, U.S. 275 (1897):


18 The further suggestion is made that seamen have always been treated, by legislation
 19 in this country and in England, as if they needed the protection of the law in the
 20 same sense that minors and wards need the protection of parents and guardians, and
 21 hence have been often described as "wards of admiralty." [Page 165 U. S. 299]
 22 Some writers say that seamen are in need of the protection of the courts "because
 23 peculiarly exposed to the wiles of sharpers and unable to take care of themselves." 2
 Parson, Shipp. & Adm. 32. Mr. Justice Story, in *Harden v. Gordon*, 2 Mason 541,
 555, said that "every court should watch with jealousy any encroachment upon the
 rights of seamen, because they are unprotected and. . .

24 Mr. Justice Thompson, in *The Cadmus v. Matthews*, 2 Paine 229, 240, said: "In
 25 considering the obligation of seamen, arising out of their contract in shipping
 26 articles, according to the formula in common use, due weight ought to be given to
 27 the character and situation of this class of men. Generally ignorant and improvident,
 28 and probably very often signing the shipping articles without knowing what they
contain, it is the duty of the court to watch over and protect their rights, and apply
very liberal and equitable considerations to the enforcement of their contracts."
 Robertson v. Baldwin *Supra* at 298 to 299, emphasis supplied.

1 I seek injunctive relief as it appears the court I was brought into held unlawful hearings
2 with no basis and they were taking advantage of my lack of knowledge of the law. The person
3 bringing the case did not have ownership or assigned rights on the property. The Court never
4 dropped the matter and I learned they were holding sham hearings. So, my status and the
5 authorities above need to be taken into account. If the Court in review finds this incorrect or in
6 error, I have entered an in forma pauperis and I suppose the court can proceed with that.
7 However, there seems to be an issue with in Forma Pauperis as that appears it diminishes my
8 standing in this court. I ask to retain all rights as well. I attest to what I have written.

9 Please alert me to the decision of the court in this matter.

10 Respectfully submitted,

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13 By: _____
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